ENGLISH CLASS ZAGEN

SKILLS

READING

VIII. Read and complete each numbered blank in the passage with the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

Dong Xuan market has become the iconic landmark that has witnessed many ups and downs of the 1000-year-old capital. It is (1) _____ in the centre of Ha Noi. The architecture of the market is (2)_____ for its tropical features, though it was designed and constructed by the French in 1889 when they started exploiting Indochina colonies.

Specifically, the special two-layer iron roof of the building aims to aid ventilation and release heat. Initially, the market had a total area of about 6,500m^2. The front of the market (3) _____ of five big entrances featuring French-style doors, and the whole building is sheltered by air-gap walls that maximise ventilation and absorb natural light.

The architecture of the market shows that its (4) _____ aimed to create a typical market for a tropical area, seeking harmony between French and the local (5) _____ in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. It was also one of the first examples of how Vietnamese architectural elements were integrated into French-style buildings in the city.

(Adapted from: *https://vietnamnet.vn*)

1.	A. lay	B. located	C. lying	D. placed
2.	A. knowing	B. popular	C. known	D. favoured
3.	A. consists	B. involved	C. included	D. contained
4.	A. creator	B. inventor	C. constructor	D. designer
5.	A. customs	B. areas	C. cultures	D. traditions

IX. Read the passage and decide if each statement is true (T) or false (F).

Visitors to "Remembering Viet Nam" will have the opportunity to see a fascinating and varied selection of records from the National Archives and its Presidential libraries. The records on display help fill the gaps in our collective memory about what happened and why. They make people understand more about the series of choices, strategies, and personalities as a result of the involvement of the US in Southeast Asia.

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There are historic items including posters, artwork, telegrams, radio intercepts, photographs, artefacts, official documents, and letters. They span 1918 - 1975 and are considered critical to understanding the conflict and its origins.

Of special interest are the audio recordings, some of which have only recently been declassified. The exhibition includes several listening stations, including an "Oval Office Listening Area," where visitors can pick up one of three phones to hear conversations held by Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon.

The exhibition also is an opportunity to hear stories from a variety of perspectives. Everyday people whose lives were forever impacted by the conflict – some voluntarily, some involuntarily – share their experiences.

At a kiosk, visitors will be able to submit their own thoughts about what happened and how it affected them. Selections of those contributions will be displayed in the exhibition for visitors to read.

STAR STUDENT MS TUCH

(Adapted from: *https://www.archives.gov*)

	T	F
1. The selection of records from the National Archives are extremely interesting and attractive.		
2. The historic items include posters, artwork, telegrams, emails and the wifi network.		
3. The historic items span 100 years and are considered critical to understanding the conflict and its origins.		
4. At the "Oval Office Listening Area" visitors can pick up one of three phones to hear conversations held by Presidents Kennedy.		
5. At the exhibition, visitors can hear stories from various perspectives.		

X. Read the passage and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D.

The Industrial Revolution was a period of major mechanisation and innovation that began in Great Britain during the mid-18th century and early 19th century and later spread throughout much of the world. The first Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain in the 1700s and 1800s, dominated by the exploitation of coal and iron, and was a time of significant innovations. **It** led to many other inventions including the assembly line, telegraph, steam engine, sewing machine, and internal combustion engine, and left a **profound** impact on how people lived and the way businesses operated.

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The Industrial Revolution created an increase in employment opportunities. With the advent of factories during the 18th century, people began working for companies located in urban areas for the first time. Although the wages were still low, and conditions were harsh, people could earn better than farming. As more populations migrated to urban areas to search for jobs, there were also significant improvements in city planning. Education was improved, resulting in groundbreaking inventions such as the sewing machine, X-ray, lightbulb, calculator. These inventions are in fact still **significant** today.

The Industrial Revolution also changed the way people worked and lived. It enabled higher productivity in factories and made life more comfortable at home.

(Adapted from: https://www.investopedia.com)

1. Which one can best be the title of the passage?
   A. The World Industrial Revolutions
   B. The benefits of The Industrial Revolution
   C. The problems of The Industrial Revolution
   D. The changes in people's life in the 17th and 18th centuries
2. **It** in the first paragraph refers to _____.
   A. Industrial Revolution
   B. Great Britain
   C. the exploitation
   D. a time of significant innovations
3. Which of the following is CLOSEST in meaning to **profound**?
   A. small B. great C. serious D. in-depth
4. Which of the following is OPPOSITE in meaning to **significant**?
   A. crucial B. vital C. unnoticeable D. little
5. What is NOT an advantage of the Industrial Revolution?
   A. People could earn more money
   B. Working conditions were harsh
   C. Cities were better planned
   D. Education was improved

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SPEAKING

XI. Choose the best option A, B, C, or D to indicate the most suitable response to complete each of the following exchanges.

1. Mai: I'm going to a seminar on the past days of Hanoian this Sunday. Would you like to go with me?

   Tom: _____

   A. Do you like past events?
   B. Great. Thanks. I'd love to.
   C. Oh, Thanks. I'm busy this Sunday.
   D. It's so great. I'm sorry.

2. Nick: I hate following the customs and traditions in my hometown.

   Susan: _____

   A. I love the customs and traditions of my country too.
   B. Why don't you follow it?
   C. Me either.
   D. That's weird. You should follow and conserve them.

3. Bill: Thank you for introducing me to the most memorable museum here, Nam.

   Nam: _____

   A. Are you sure?
   B. It's very convenient to get to it.
   C. You're welcome.
   D. Sure.

4. Tom: _____

   Lan: You are welcome.

   A. I'm sorry for not sending you the plan of the old quarter of Ha Noi sooner.
   B. Thank you for sending me the plan of the old quarter of Ha Noi.
   C. The old quarter of Ha Noi is so impressive.
   D. Would you like to see around the old quarter of Ha Noi?

5. Lyn: _____

   Mi: No problem.

   A. Thank you for introducing me the Exhibition "Remembering Viet Nam".
   B. Would you like to see the Exhibition "Remembering Viet Nam"?
   C. Have you seen the Exhibition "Remembering Viet Nam"?
   D. I really like the Exhibition "Remembering Viet Nam".

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LISTENING

XII. Listen and choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D. 12

1. What did the French leave in Ha Noi?
   A. Valueless heritage of their architecture.
   B. Backward heritage of their architecture.
   C. Unique heritage of their architecture.
   D. A particular structure.

2. Which of the following components did Ha Noi NOT have?
   A. The Imperial Citadel
   B. The industrial zone
   C. The commercial zone
   D. The surrounding area
3. What were houses like before the French came?
   A. Elegant houses
   B. Villas
   C. Mud-walled cottages
   D. Complexes
4. The boulevards in Ha Noi are _____.
   A. chessboard
   B. tree-lined
   C. rich
   D. advanced
5. The architecture of Ha Noi is the combination of _____.
   A. French interior and Vietnamese exterior style
   B. French exterior and Vietnamese interior style
   C. Vietnamese heat-proof roof and French steep porch
   D. French heat-proof roof and Vietnamese steep porch

WRITING

XIII. Circle the correct answer A, B, C, or D which is closest in meaning to the original one.

1. Angkor Wat is the largest religious monument in the world.
   A. No other religious building in the world is as large as Angkor Wat.
   B. All other religious monuments in the world are larger than Angkor Wat.
   C. No other religious monument in the world is as large as Angkor Wat.
   D. No other religious building in the world is larger than Angkor Wat.

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2. Dinh Bang Communal house, a 300-year-old communal house, was built for 36 years.
   A. Dinh Bang Communal house is a 300-year-old communal house, that were built for 36 years.
   B. Dinh Bang Communal house, which is a 300-year-old communal house, was built for 36 years.
   C. Dinh Bang Communal house, what is a 300-year-old communal house, was built for 36 years.
   D. Dinh Bang Communal house, was built for 36 years, is a 300-year-old communal house.
3. Windsor Castle was built a thousand years ago and is the home for about 40 English kings and queens.
   A. Windsor Castle, which was built a thousand years ago, is the home for about 40 English kings and queens.
   B. Windsor Castle, was built a thousand years before, but it is the home for about 40 English kings and queens.
   C. Windsor Castle, was built a thousand years ago, so it is the home for about 40 English kings and queens.
   D. Windsor Castle, was built in a thousand years, and is the home for about 40 English kings and queens.
4. In the past, Vietnamese people used to have black teeth and wear hair buns.
   A. Vietnamese people used to have a black tooth and a hair bun.
   B. Vietnamese people didn't use to have black teeth and wear hair buns.
   C. Vietnamese people use not to have black teeth nor wear hair buns.
   D. Vietnamese people often had black teeth and wore hair buns.
5. Many of Ha Noi's centuries-old monuments and palaces were destroyed by foreign aggression, but there remain several historical and scenic points.
   A. Although many of Ha Noi's centuries-old monuments and palaces were destroyed by foreign aggression, but there remain several historical and scenic points.
   B. Many of Ha Noi's centuries-old monuments and palaces were destroyed by foreign aggression, however, several historical points are still scenic.
   C. Although many of Ha Noi's centuries-old monuments and palaces were destroyed by foreign aggression, there remain several historical and scenic points.
   D. In spite of many of Ha Noi's centuries-old monuments and palaces were destroyed by foreign aggression, there remain several historical and scenic points.

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XIV. Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. My grandparents often do farming work, but they no longer do it now. (used)

   → _____

2. If only I had a chance to get into the Colosseum in Italy. (wish)

   → _____

3. Although he went inside the Imperial Citadel, he didn't see the archaeological sites. (despite)

   → _____

4. Aware of the role of cultural festivals, though, the authorities did not agree to fund them. (although)

   → _____

5. Local people here didn't used to drink water from taps, but from the well they dug. (never)

   → _____

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